

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

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Second Affidavit - KAYA

Defendant

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

I, KAYA, Okinori, attended practically all the Liaison Conferences up to the decision for war. I attended also all the Liaison Conferences held after the decision for war was made, except when otherwise inconvenienced.

Prior to my time, the Minister of Finance did not attend Liaison Conferences and I have not been told the reason why I, as Finance Minister, who was not a regular member, was asked to attend the meetings. At the time I joined the Cabinet I had exchanged views with the Premier on the efforts to be made to settle the Japanese-American negotiations and on the question of cooperation between the Cabinet and the Supreme Command and I have thought this might have been the reason for my being asked to attend the meetings.

In my recollection, subject matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance were never discussed. The decisions of the Liaison Conferences did not control the Cabinet meetings.

- (1) - The Liaison Conference was established for the purpose of enabling the Supreme Command and the Cabinet to get together for discussions. There is no law or Imperial Ordinance specifying its establishment and it had no power of making a decision.
- (2) - Important matters within the jurisdiction of the Cabinet discussed at the Liaison Conference were submitted to the Cabinet meetings for discussion and decision. In such instances the understanding reached at the Liaison Conferences were generally adopted.

- (3) At the Liaison Conferences subject matters coming under the direct jurisdiction of the Premier or matters under the jurisdiction of the Foreign, War and Navy Ministry were generally discussed. Whenever matters coming under the jurisdiction of other Ministers came up, such Ministers were asked to attend the meeting for discussions, or understanding was reached by some other method and when an unanimous agreement was reached the matter was submitted to the Cabinet for decision.
- (4) -- At the Cabinet meetings matters submitted by the Minister having jurisdiction or matters which the Minister having jurisdiction approved were generally passed without opposition. There are hardly any cases in which a major change was made. In case a major opposition or a basic change in the subject matter was made, the Minister having jurisdiction or the Minister making the objection had to resign his post. When any opposition to a proposal was expected, it was customary to iron out the difference among the Ministers concerned before the proposal was submitted to the Cabinet meeting. I do not know of any case whereby the decision of the Liaison Conference controlled the Cabinet decision.
- (5) -- At that time the Army and the Navy held strong political power and had absolute control over certain matters submitted by them or approved by them. Any opposition by any of the other Ministers did not carry weight.

I wish to point out next that the Liaison Conference was not the Supreme Organ for the prosecution of the war.

Matters such as: When, where and under what method a battle was to be held, transportation and movement of soldiers, commanding officers, etc. that pertained to war strategy were never discussed at the Liaison Conferences, nor was the Conference informed about such matters. They were

considered secret matters of the Supreme Command. The Conference was not informed about any new implements of war, nor about the total strength of the Army and Navy. The Conference did receive reports on battles, but when I think about them now, there were great discrepancies between the reports and the actual facts. The reports received were generally the same as those reported in the newspapers.

As stated above, the Conference did not discuss matters pertaining to the armed forces, nor received factual reports on battles nor knew how much materials the Army and Navy had in stock.

On this 26th day of September 1947

At TOKYO.

DEPONENT: KAYA, Okinori (Seal)

I, TAKANO, Tsuruo hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

at TOKYO

WITNESS: TAKANO, Tsuruo (Seal)

O A T H

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

KAYA, Okinori (Seal)

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫其他

宣誓供述書

供述者

實岸興宣印

自分義我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ヅ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上次ノ如ク  
供述致シマス



第二口供書

連絡會議ニ付申述ベマス

一 私ハ開戦決定前ノ連絡會議ニハ大体出席シテオリマシタ開戦決定後ノ會議

ニモ支障アル場合ノ外ハ出席シテオリマシタ

二 私ノ前ニハ大藏大臣ハ連絡會議ニ出席シテ居ナカツタソウデアリマスガ正

式ノメンバーデナイトコロノ大藏大臣ノ私ガ出席セシメラレル様ニナツタ理

由ハ別ニ開イテオリマセン私ハ入閣ノ際日米交渉成立ニ對スル努力及内閣統

帥部トノ協調ニツイテ首相ト意見ヲ交換シタコトガ其ノ原因デハナカツタカ

ト單ニ想像シタコトガアリマス

三 連絡會議ニ於テハ大藏省ノ所管事項ニ關スルコトハ殆ド附議セラレナカツ

タト記憶シテオリマス連絡會議ノ決定ガ閣議ヲ支配シタカ否カト云フコトニ

付テハ別ニ左様ノ事實ハアリマセンデシタ

(イ) 連絡會議ハ内閣側ト統帥部側トノ協議ノタメ設ケラレタモノデ法律ニモ

勅令ニモ連絡會議ニ付テノ規定ハアリマセン故ニ全然決定權ト云フモノハ

アリマセン

(ロ) 連絡會議ニ於テ内閣側ト統帥部側ト合意ガアツタコトデ内閣側ニ關スル

實勢ナコトハ閣議ニ附議シテ決定サレマシタ其ノ場合連絡會議ノ協議ノ趣

四

旨ハ大体其通りニ通過シマシタ

(ハ)

連絡會議ニ於テハ總理大臣直轄ノコト及外務陸海軍三省ニ關スルコトガ議題ノ殆ド全部デアリマシタ又其ノ大臣ノ主管ニ關係アルコトガアレバ其ノ大臣ガ連絡會議ニ出席シテ協議スルカ又ハ其他ノ方法デ協議ガトゲラレマシタ連絡會議ニ於テ意見ノ一致ヲ見タ事項ニ付テハ該事項ニ關係ノアル大臣全部ノ同意ノ上デ問題ニ提案セラレテオリマシタ

(ニ)

日本デハ問題ニ於テハ關係主管大臣ガ主張シ又ハ同意シテ居ル議案ハ他ノ大臣ハ反對セズ通過スルノガ慣例デアリマス問題ニ於テハ重大ナ修正ハ殆ドアリマセン若シ問題ニ於テ議案ニ對シ根本的ニ反對ガアリ又ハ重大ナル修正ガアル場合ニハ主管大臣カ又ハ反對スル大臣ガ辭任スルトニナリマス斯クオ如キ事態ノ生ズル惧ガ予メ感知セララル場合ニハ該議案ヲ問題ニ附スル前ニ議員間ニ協議ガトゲラレルノガ普通デアリマス私ハ連絡會議ガ特ニ問題ヲ支配シタ事實ハ存ジマセン

(ホ)

當時ハ政治上陸海軍ノ力ガ非常ニ強イノデアリマスカラ或事項ニ對スル陸海軍大臣ノ主張又ハ同意ハ支配的勢力ヲ有シ反對ニ其他ノ大臣ノ主張ト同意ニハ格別ノ力ハアリマセンデシタ

次ニ連絡會議ニハ戰爭最高指導機關タル事實ハ存在シマセンデシタ

連絡會議ニ於テハ作戰即チ何時何處デ如何ナル方法デ如何ナル兵力デ戰闘ヲ行フトカ兵力ノ配置トカ輸送トカ指揮官ノ任免トカ作戰計畫等ハ一切協議ニ附セラレズ又事前ニモ知ラサレルコトハ絶對ニアリマセンコレハ統帥部ノ秘密事項トセラレテオリマシタ

新兵器ニ付テモ話サレマセン陸海軍兵力ノ總量モ知ラサレマセン戰況ノ報告ハアリマセンガ今日考ヘマスト真相ト余程相違シテオリ當時ノ新聞發表ト大体同範圍ノモノデアリマシタ

以上ノ幾ナ狀態デ軍事行動ニツイテハ協議セラレズ實情ハ分リマセンデシタ資材ニツイテモ陸海軍ガイクラ保有シテオルカハ分リマセンデシタ

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）九月二十六日於東京

供述者

賀 屋 興 宣 ○

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス  
同日 於 同 所

立會人

高 野 弦 雄 ○

Def, Don, 2054

宣  
誓  
書

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ誓フ

賀  
屋  
興  
宣  
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